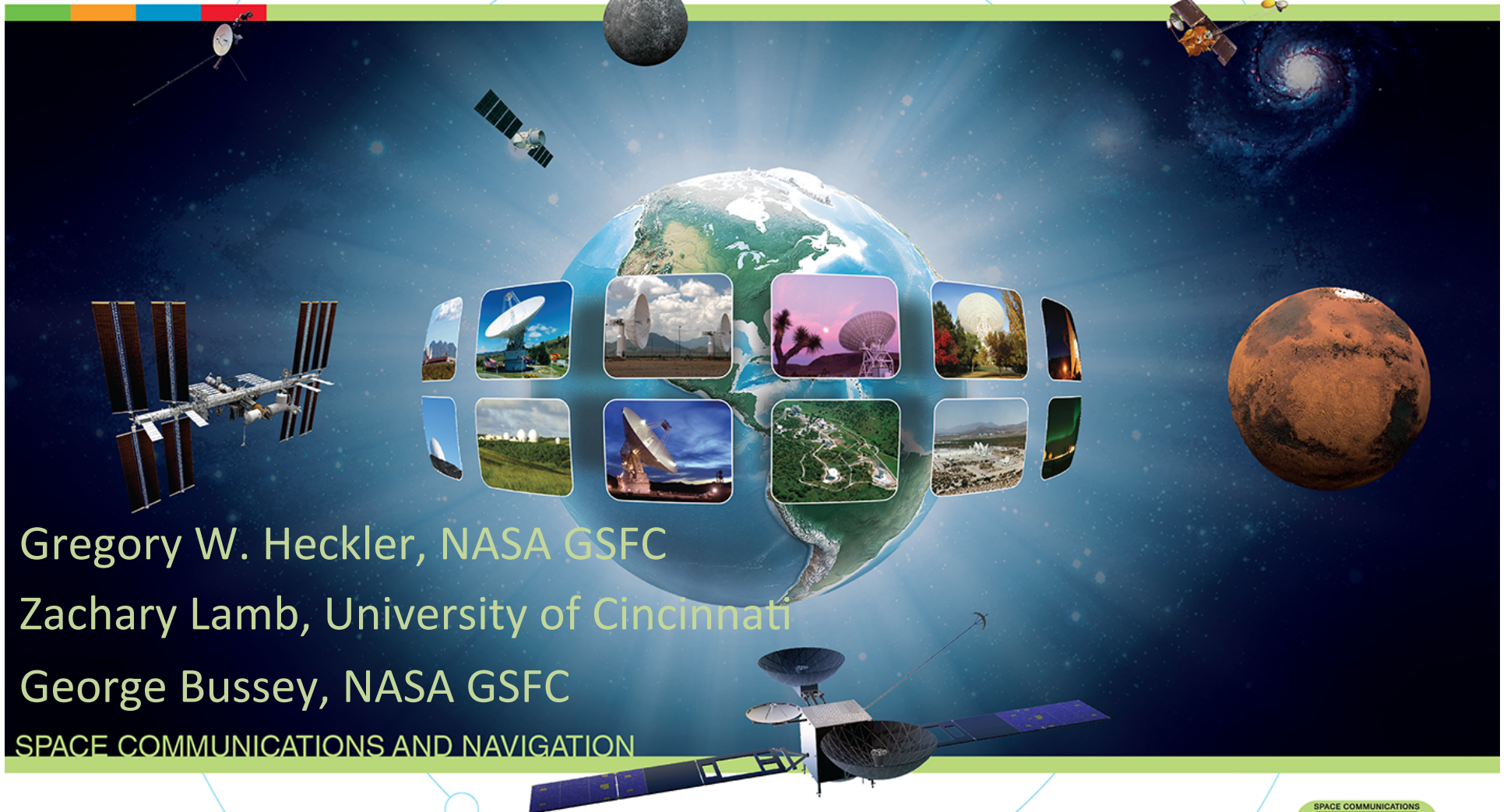


# Space Network Data Mining



Gregory W. Heckler, NASA GSFC

Zachary Lamb, University of Cincinnati

George Bussey, NASA GSFC

SPACE COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVIGATION



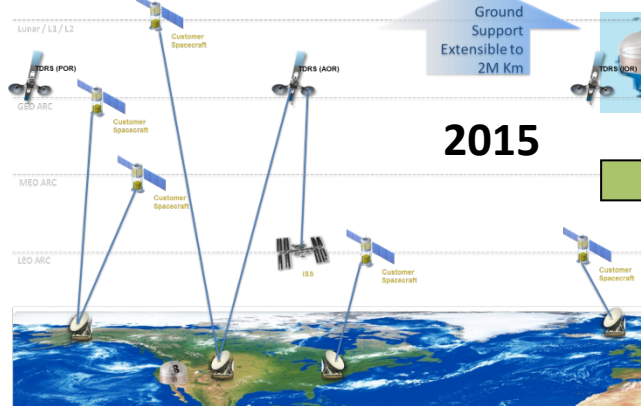


# SN and NEN Evolution



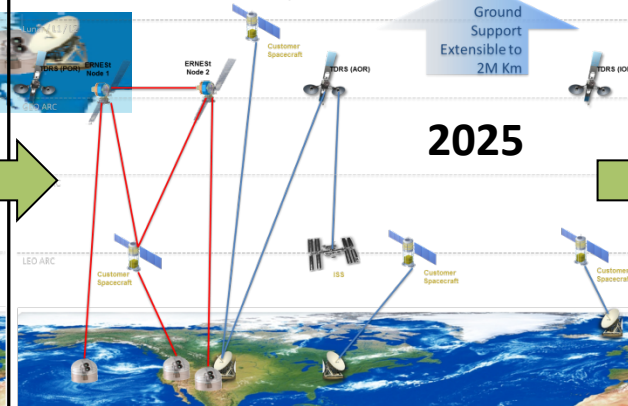
## ERA 1: As-Is & Tech Dev

Evolution of NASA's Near-Earth C&N Architecture to Space Mobile Network  
As-Is Architecture: 2015



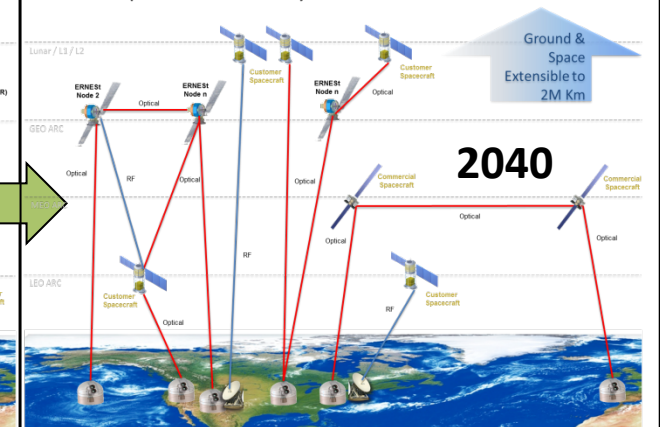
## ERA 2: Core Implementation

Evolution of NASA's Near-Earth C&N Architecture to Space Mobile Network  
Core Implementation: 2025



## ERA 3: Hybrid Ref. Architecture

Space Mobile Network Hybrid Reference Architecture: 2040



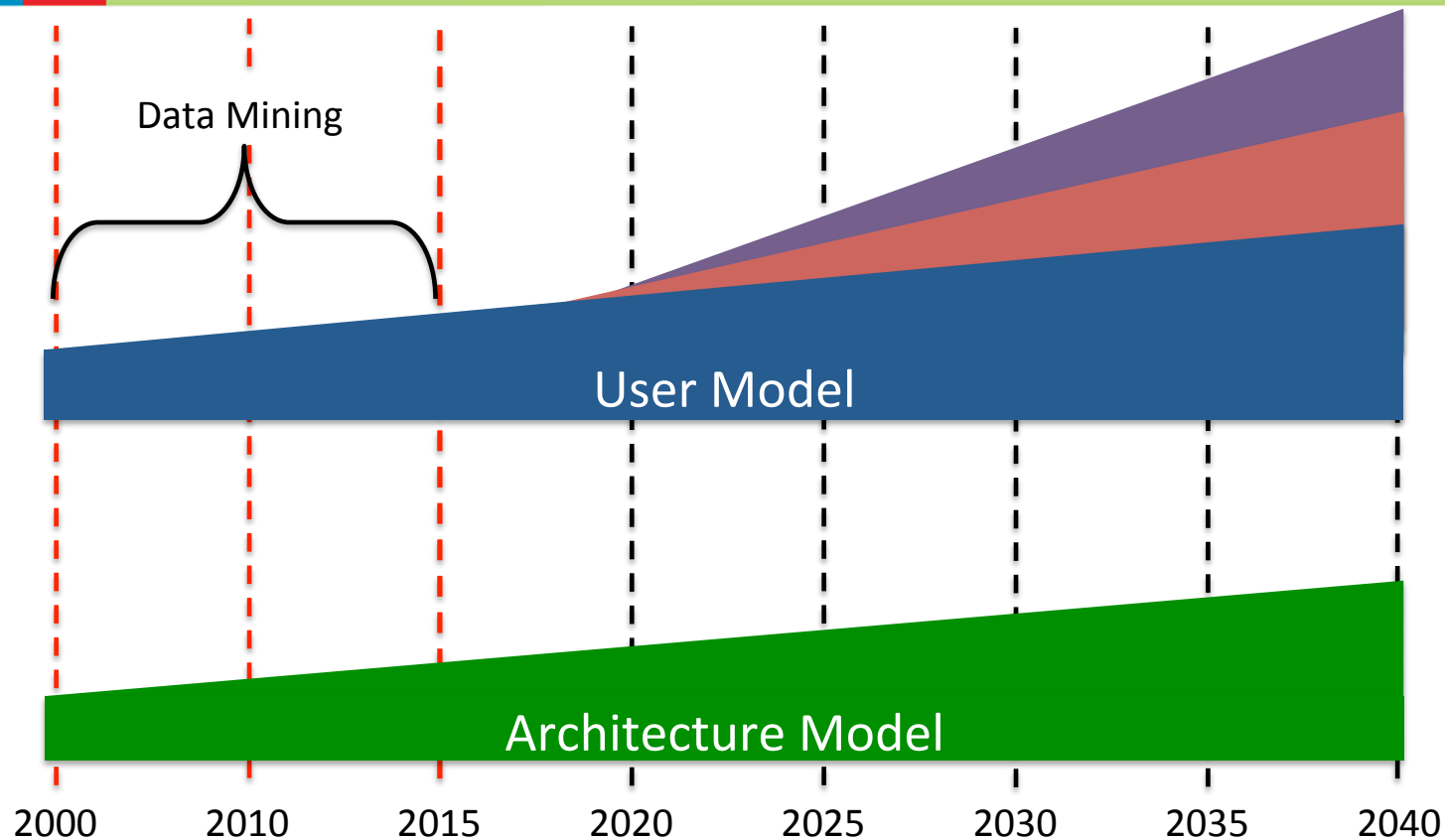
**By developing the Space Mobile Network, NASA has the opportunity to:**

- lead the next generation of space communication and navigation;
- realize an all optical space network
- potentially reduce communication infrastructure costs;
- ensure interoperable standards and protocols exist that provides US Commercial industry a head start;
- and provide an engine to help drive the U.S. and global economy.

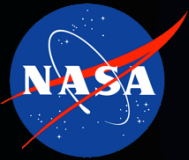
*The new management paradigm enables an incremental capability approach, which together, allow for efficient transition from current state to 2040 Hybrid Reference Architecture*



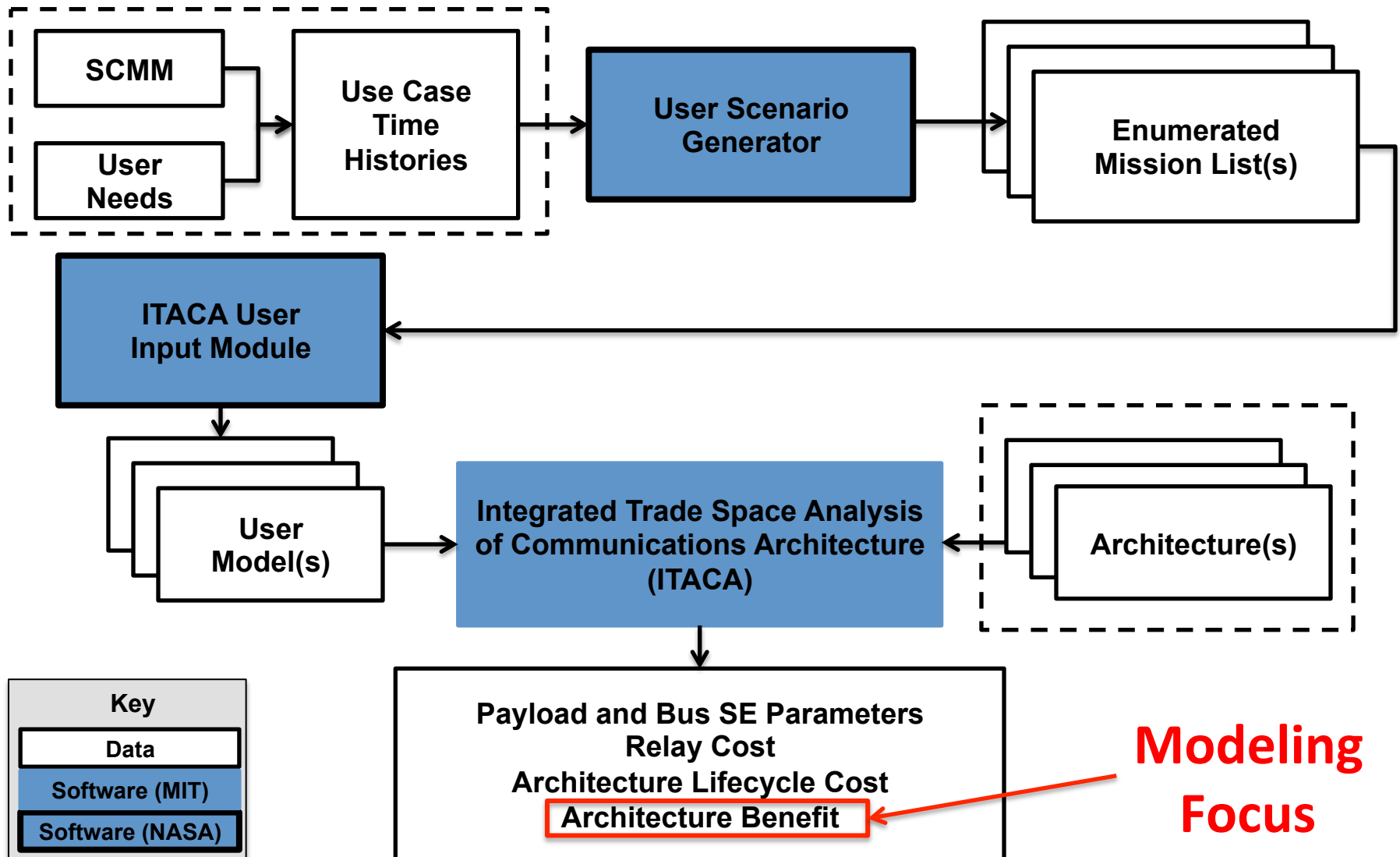
# Modeling the (R)evolution



- An architecture model is a single time history of architecture **assets**, their **capabilities**, and their **locations**
- A user model is a single time history of **users**, their **needs**, and their **locations**



# Analysis Process







- Use by Asset/Service Time
- Use by Data Volume
- Use by Frequency Band
- Use by User
- Long Term Trends
- etc...

**Data:** daily SN usage by mission,  
some NEN usage by mission

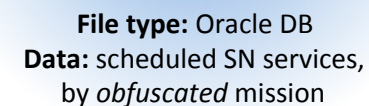
## SGSS Customer List

**File type:** xls  
**Data:** SN services, by mission

## Space Communications Mission Model (SCMM)

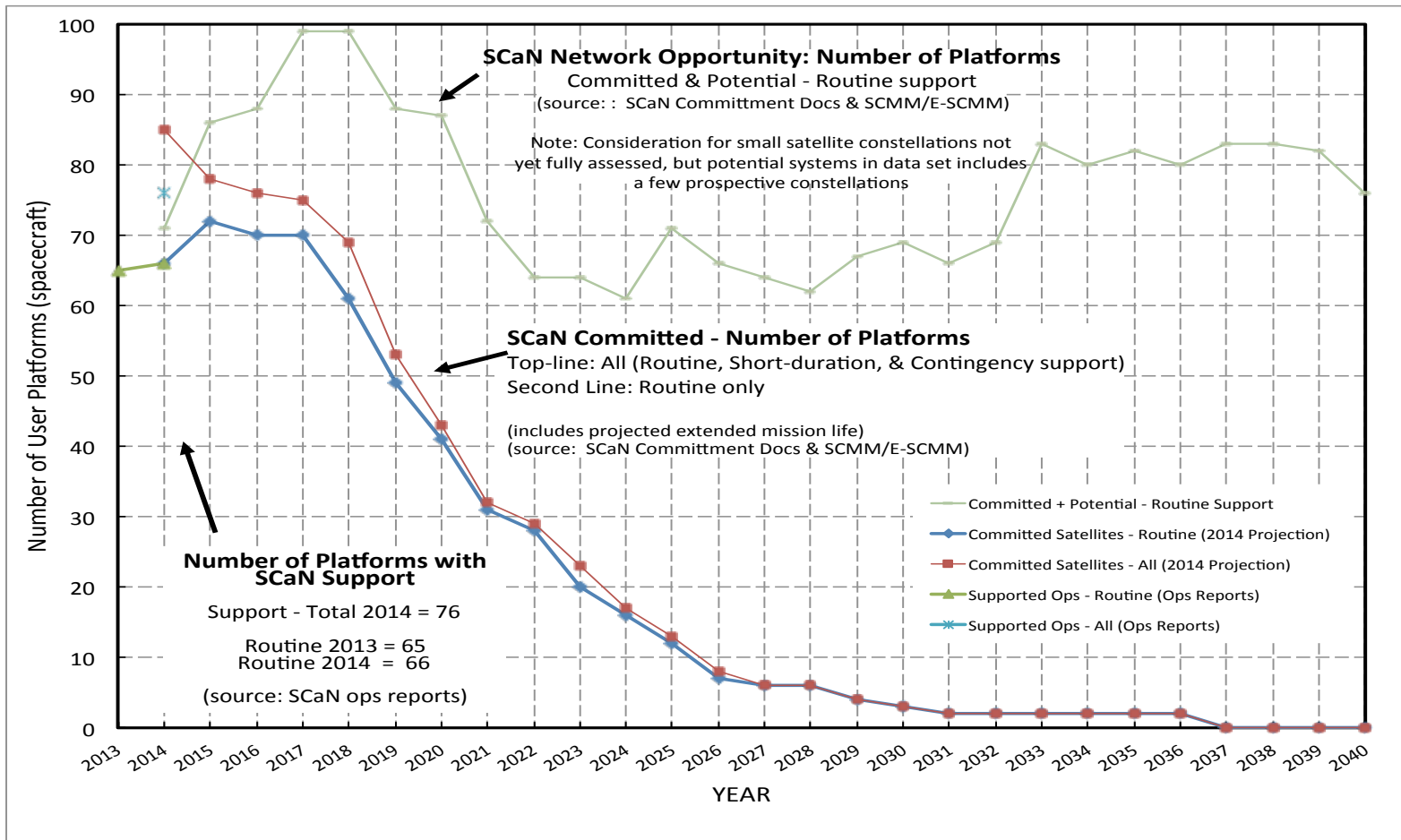
**File type:** xls  
**Data:** communication needs,  
mission start/stop dates

## SN Schedule Database Extract





# Space Communications Mission Model (SCMM)



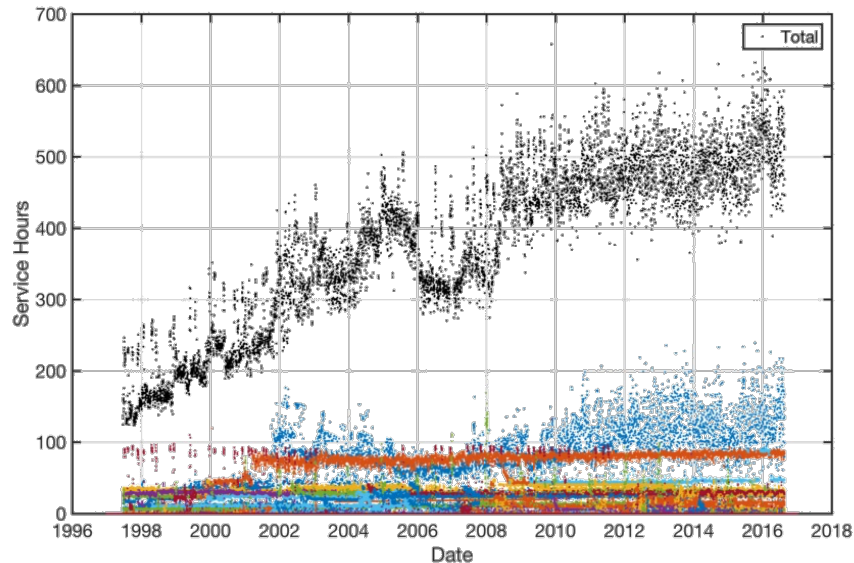
- Includes all **SCaN-committed** missions, and
- All key stakeholder **planned** and **potential** missions (e.g., AOs)



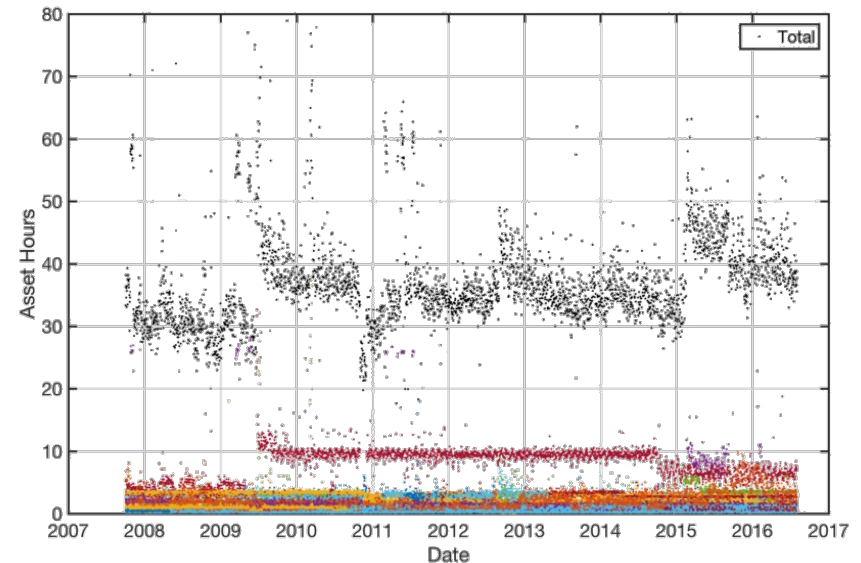
# SN & NEN Daily Report



## Space Network



## Near Earth Network



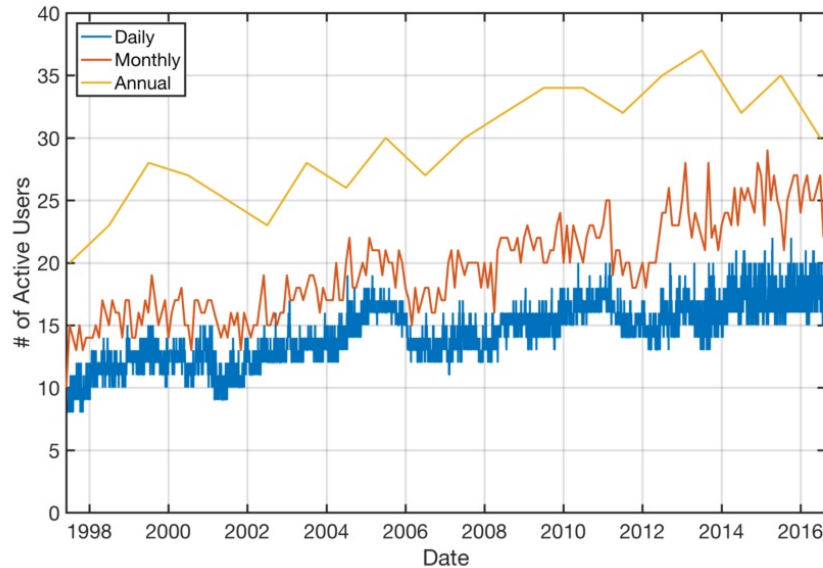
- SN daily report from 1997 – present
  - Intern delivered JAVA utility to process new pdfs
  - Cleaned/consolidated data into two spreadsheets: daily usage, daily loss
  - 681002 individual records
  - Service hours = sum of all services in an event: SSAF, SSAR, TRK = 3x event length
- NEN daily summary from 2008 – present
  - Provided mission, asset, AOS time, LOS time
  - 439992 individual records



# SN & NEN Daily Report



## Space Network



## Near Earth Network



- The number of daily, monthly, and annual users is increasing
- Monthly users 40% greater than daily users
- Annual users 50% greater than monthly users

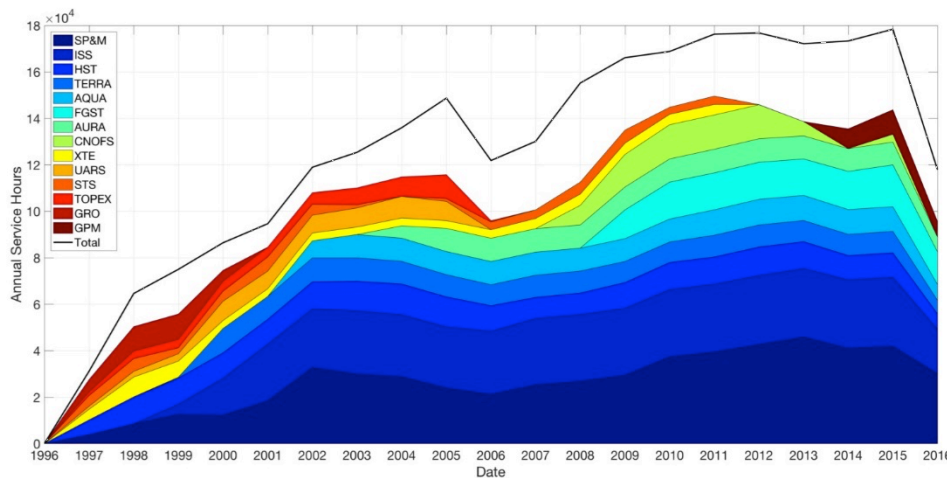




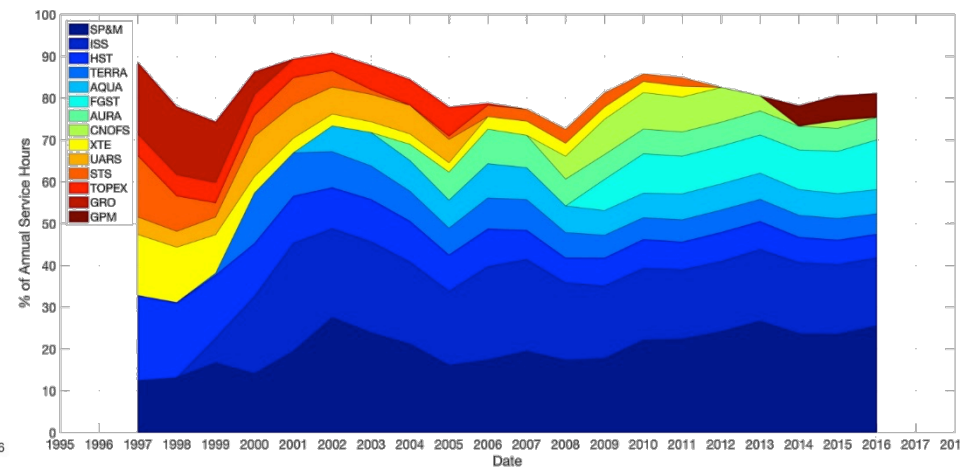
# SN & NEN Daily Report



Total Hours



Normalized



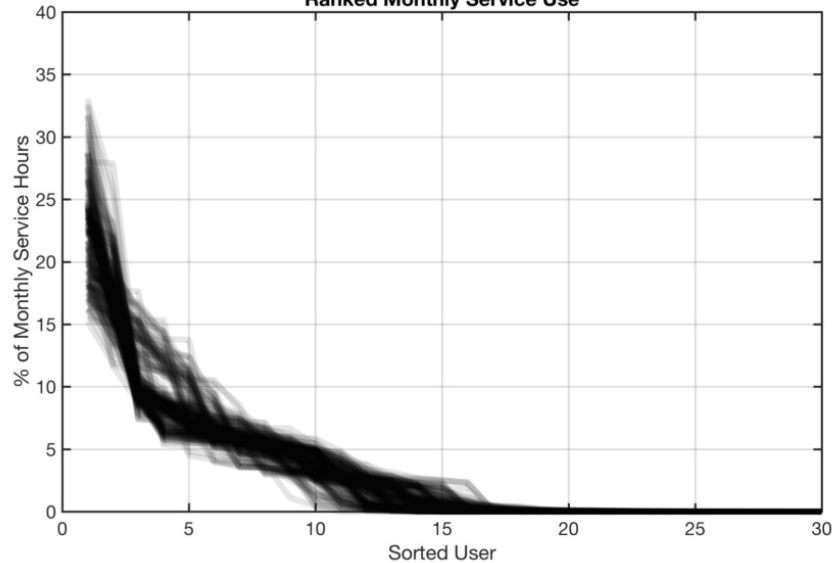
- Usage driven by “top ten” customers
- Daily usage growth has slowed, *temporarily*
  - SN constrained by ground assets: BPRS, GRGT, & SGSS upgrades will expand capacity
  - SN constrained by space assets: TDRS KLM will expand capacity
  - Several high demand users are expected in near/middle term:
    - ISS upgrade to 600 Msps service
    - JPSS1, JPSS2+, ...



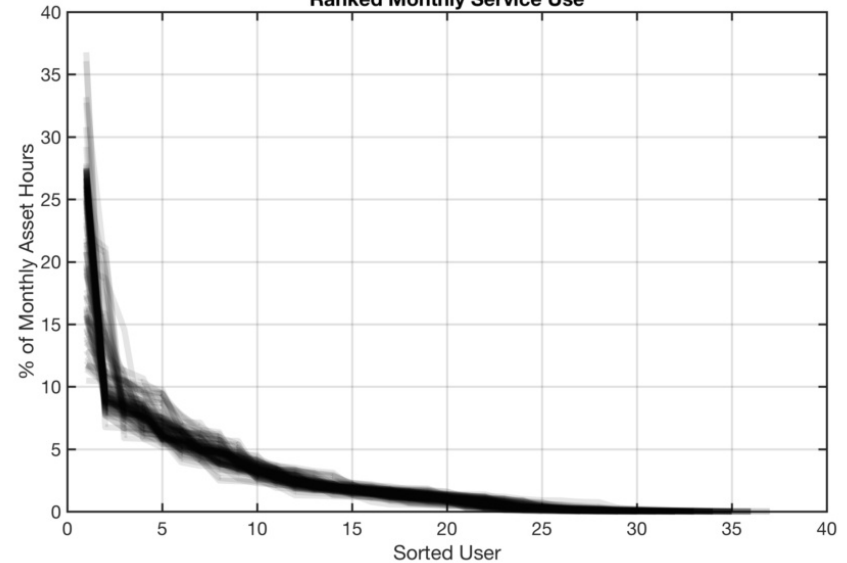
# SN & NEN Daily Report



Space Network  
Ranked Monthly Service Use



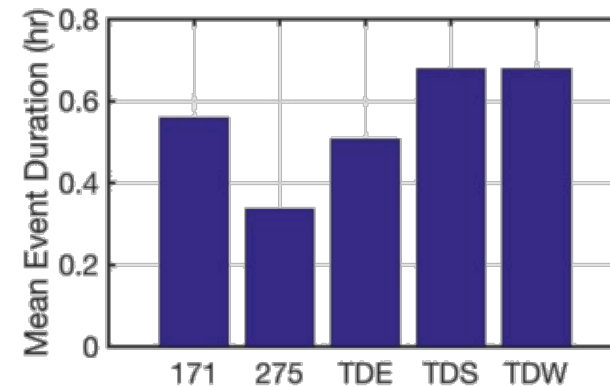
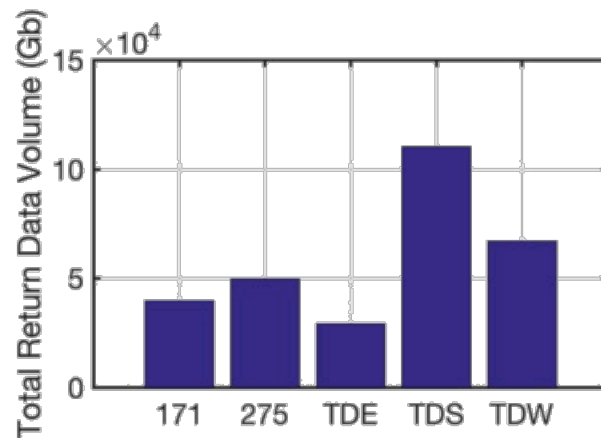
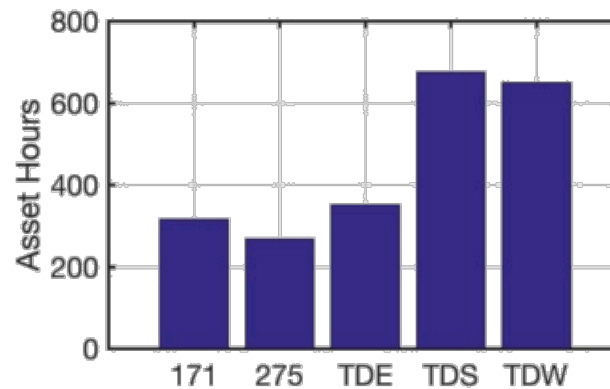
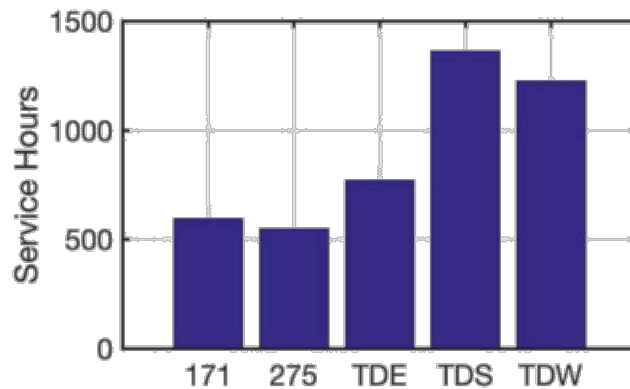
Near Earth Network  
Ranked Monthly Service Use



- Usage follows a long tail (power law) distribution
- Are long tail distributions evident in other areas?
- SN daily report itself not traceable to a con-ops:
  - asset time
  - data volume
  - contact duration
  - # of events/day
- Need additional data to derive con-ops



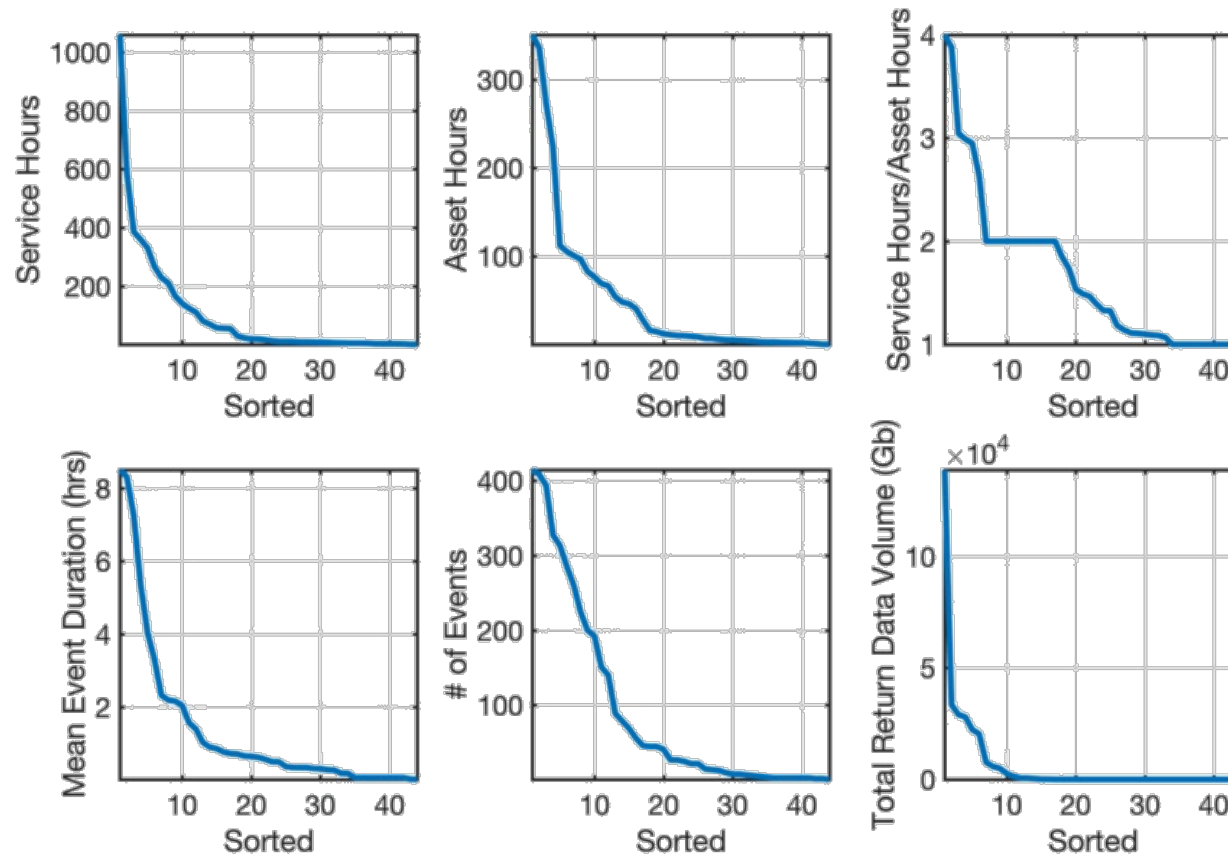
# SN Schedule Database



- 13 day Oracle DB schedule from May 2012
- 4013 unique events, 44 *obfuscated* users



# SN Schedule Database



- Power law distributions evident in many different views of the dataset
- But...



# SN Schedule Database



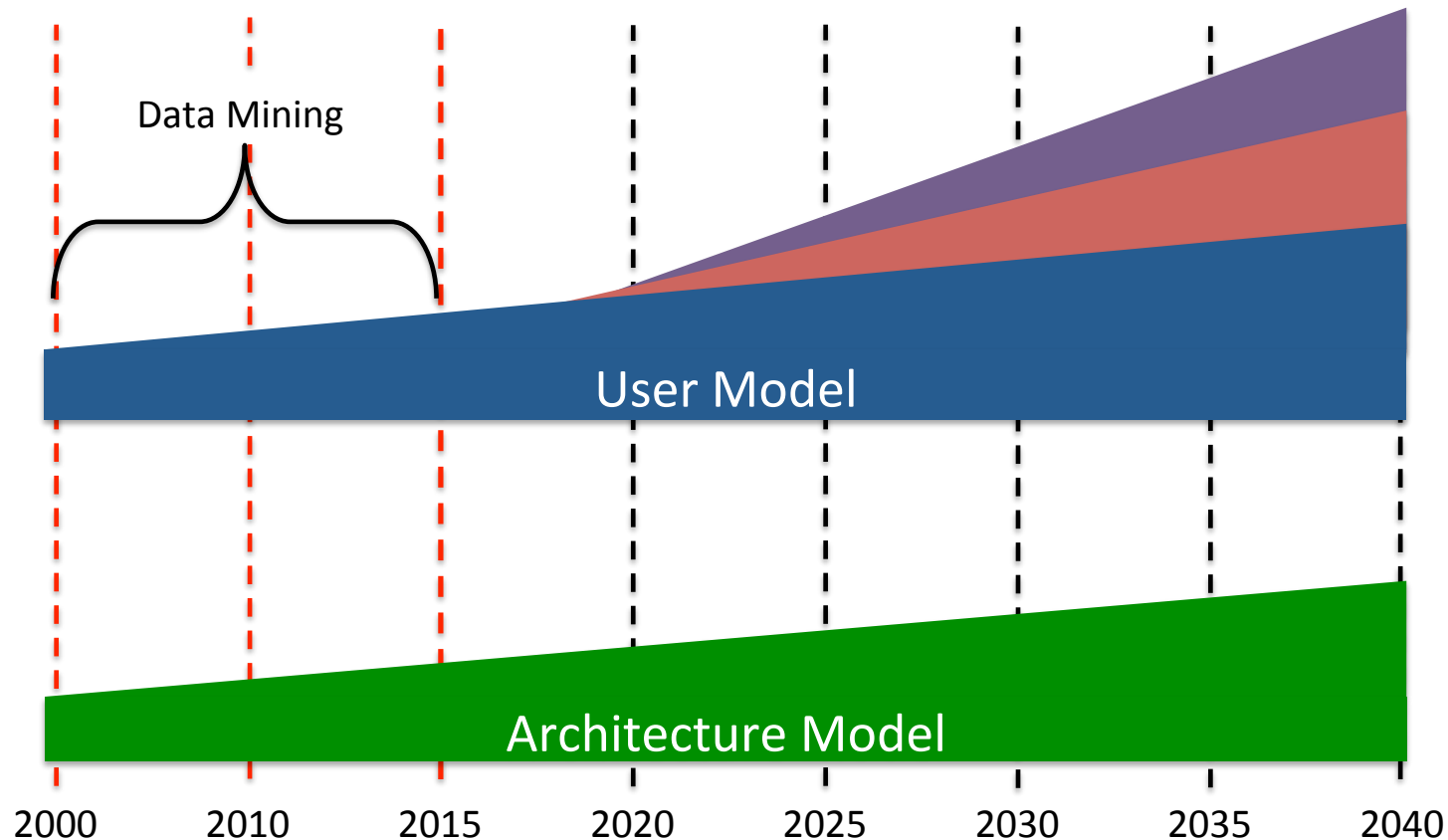
- Service hours is correlated to asset hours, # of events, return data volume, and forward data volume
- Pass duration is uncorrelated with network usage, by time or by data volume
- Pass duration is slightly negatively correlated with # of events

	Service Hours	Asset Hours	# of Events	Return Data Volume	Forward Data Volume	Pass Duration
Service Hours	1.000	0.824	0.791	0.753	0.698	-0.023
Asset Hours	0.824	1.000	0.849	0.416	0.349	-0.054
# of Events	0.791	0.849	1.000	0.503	0.323	-0.280
Return Data Volume	0.753	0.416	0.503	1.000	0.895	-0.084
Forward Data Volume	0.698	0.349	0.323	0.895	1.000	-0.017
Pass Duration	-0.023	-0.054	-0.280	-0.084	-0.017	1.000





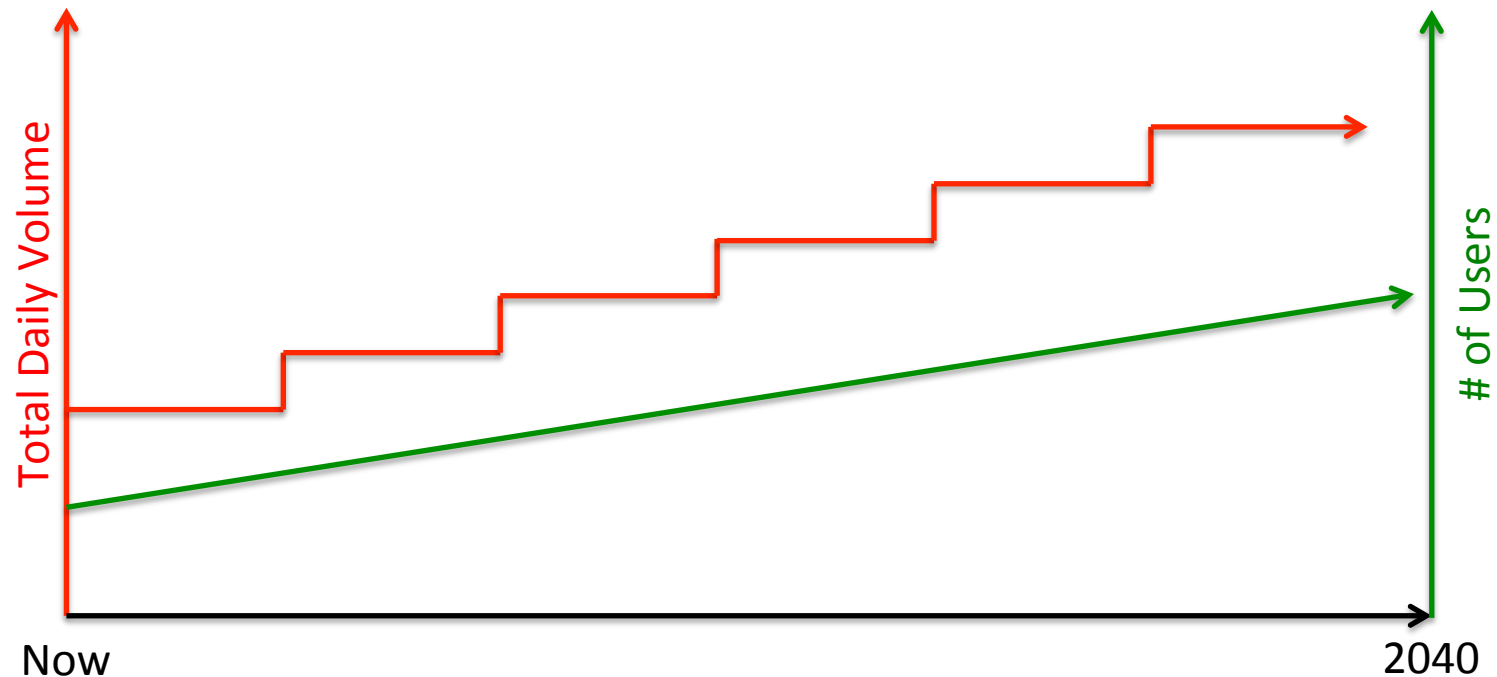
# Modeling the (R)evolution



- User model will follow a power law, **defined by highest TDV customer and # of users**
- Pass duration is uncorrelated with TDV
- Monthly unique users 40% greater than unique daily users
- Annual unique users 50% greater than unique monthly users



# Future Work



- Define TDV **anchor user** projection
- Define **# of users** projection
- Further analyze datasets to discover more empirical laws
- Update analysis based on fresh (2016) data for SCMM and SN schedule database
- Cubesats!